

703, and 707 of Pub. L. 95-91, which are classified to sections 7151(a), 7293, and 7297 of this title and which terminated Federal Energy Administration and transferred its functions and functions of Administrator thereof (with certain exceptions) to Secretary of Energy.

## CHAPTER 82—SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

### SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.  
6901. Congressional findings.  
6901a. Congressional findings: used oil recycling.  
6902. Objectives and national policy.  
6903. Definitions.  
6904. Governmental cooperation.  
6905. Application of chapter and integration with other Acts.  
6906. Financial disclosure.  
6907. Solid waste management information and guidelines.  
6908. Small town environmental planning.  
6908a. Agreements with Indian tribes.

### SUBCHAPTER II—OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE; AUTHORITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

6911. Office of Solid Waste and Interagency Coordinating Committee.  
6911a. Assistant Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency; appointment, etc.  
6912. Authorities of Administrator.  
6913. Resource Recovery and Conservation Panels.  
6914. Grants for discarded tire disposal.  
6914a. Labeling of lubricating oil.  
6914b. Degradable plastic ring carriers; definitions.  
6914b-1. Regulation of plastic ring carriers.  
6915. Annual report.  
6916. General authorization.  
6917. Office of Ombudsman.

### SUBCHAPTER III—HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

6921. Identification and listing of hazardous waste.  
6922. Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste.  
6923. Standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste.  
6924. Standards applicable to owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.  
6925. Permits for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.  
6926. Authorized State hazardous waste programs.  
6927. Inspections.  
6928. Federal enforcement.  
6929. Retention of State authority.  
6930. Effective date.  
6931. Authorization of assistance to States.  
6932. Transferred.  
6933. Hazardous waste site inventory.  
6934. Monitoring, analysis, and testing.  
6935. Restrictions on recycled oil.  
6936. Expansion during interim status.  
6937. Inventory of Federal agency hazardous waste facilities.  
6938. Export of hazardous wastes.  
6939. Domestic sewage.  
6939a. Exposure information and health assessments.  
6939b. Interim control of hazardous waste injection.  
6939c. Mixed waste inventory reports and plan.  
6939d. Public vessels.  
6939e. Federally owned treatment works.  
6939f. Long-term storage.  
6939g. Hazardous waste electronic manifest system.

### SUBCHAPTER IV—STATE OR REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLANS

6941. Objectives of subchapter.  
6941a. Energy and materials conservation and recovery; Congressional findings.

Sec.  
6942. Federal guidelines for plans.  
6943. Requirements for approval of plans.  
6944. Criteria for sanitary landfills; sanitary landfills required for all disposal.  
6945. Upgrading of open dumps.  
6946. Procedure for development and implementation of State plan.  
6947. Approval of State plan; Federal assistance.  
6948. Federal assistance.  
6949. Rural communities assistance.  
6949a. Adequacy of certain guidelines and criteria.

### SUBCHAPTER V—DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF COMMERCE IN RESOURCE AND RECOVERY

6951. Functions.  
6952. Development of specifications for secondary materials.  
6953. Development of markets for recovered materials.  
6954. Technology promotion.  
6955. Marketing policies, establishment; non-discrimination requirement.  
6956. Authorization of appropriations.

### SUBCHAPTER VI—FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

6961. Application of Federal, State, and local law to Federal facilities.  
6962. Federal procurement.  
6963. Cooperation with Environmental Protection Agency.  
6964. Applicability of solid waste disposal guidelines to Executive agencies.  
6965. Chief Financial Officer report.  
6966. Increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete.  
6966a. Increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete.  
6966b. Use of granular mine tailings.

### SUBCHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

6971. Employee protection.  
6972. Citizen suits.  
6973. Imminent hazard.  
6974. Petition for regulations; public participation.  
6975. Separability.  
6976. Judicial review.  
6977. Grants or contracts for training projects.  
6978. Payments.  
6979. Labor standards.  
6979a. Transferred.  
6979b. Law enforcement authority.

### SUBCHAPTER VIII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND INFORMATION

6981. Research, demonstration, training, and other activities.  
6982. Special studies; plans for research, development, and demonstrations.  
6983. Coordination, collection, and dissemination of information.  
6984. Full-scale demonstration facilities.  
6985. Special study and demonstration projects on recovery of useful energy and materials.  
6986. Grants for resource recovery systems and improved solid waste disposal facilities.  
6987. Authorization of appropriations.

### SUBCHAPTER IX—REGULATION OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

6991. Definitions and exemptions.  
6991a. Notification.  
6991b. Release detection, prevention, and correction regulations.  
6991c. Approval of State programs.  
6991d. Inspections, monitoring, testing, and corrective action.  
6991e. Federal enforcement.

Sec.	
6991f.	Federal facilities.
6991g.	State authority.
6991h.	Study of underground storage tanks.
6991i.	Operator training.
6991j.	Use of funds for release prevention and compliance.
6991k.	Delivery prohibition.
6991l.	Tanks on tribal lands.
6991m.	Authorization of appropriations.

SUBCHAPTER X—DEMONSTRATION MEDICAL  
WASTE TRACKING PROGRAM

6992.	Scope of demonstration program for medical waste.
6992a.	Listing of medical wastes.
6992b.	Tracking of medical waste.
6992c.	Inspections.
6992d.	Enforcement.
6992e.	Federal facilities.
6992f.	Relationship to State law.
6992g.	Repealed.
6992h.	Health impacts report.
6992i.	General provisions.
6992j.	Effective date.
6992k.	Authorization of appropriations.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**§ 6901. Congressional findings**

**(a) Solid waste**

The Congress finds with respect to solid waste—

(1) that the continuing technological progress and improvement in methods of manufacture, packaging, and marketing of consumer products has resulted in an ever-mounting increase, and in a change in the characteristics, of the mass material discarded by the purchaser of such products;

(2) that the economic and population growth of our Nation, and the improvements in the standard of living enjoyed by our population, have required increased industrial production to meet our needs, and have made necessary the demolition of old buildings, the construction of new buildings, and the provision of highways and other avenues of transportation, which, together with related industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, have resulted in a rising tide of scrap, discarded, and waste materials;

(3) that the continuing concentration of our population in expanding metropolitan and other urban areas has presented these communities with serious financial, management, intergovernmental, and technical problems in the disposal of solid wastes resulting from the industrial, commercial, domestic, and other activities carried on in such areas;

(4) that while the collection and disposal of solid wastes should continue to be primarily the function of State, regional, and local agencies, the problems of waste disposal as set forth above have become a matter national in scope and in concern and necessitate Federal action through financial and technical assistance and leadership in the development, demonstration, and application of new and improved methods and processes to reduce the amount of waste and unsalvageable materials and to provide for proper and economical solid waste disposal practices.

**(b) Environment and health**

The Congress finds with respect to the environment and health, that—

(1) although land is too valuable a national resource to be needlessly polluted by discarded materials, most solid waste is disposed of on land in open dumps and sanitary landfills;

(2) disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste in or on the land without careful planning and management can present a danger to human health and the environment;

(3) as a result of the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.], the Water Pollution Control Act [33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.], and other Federal and State laws respecting public health and the environment, greater amounts of solid waste (in the form of sludge and other pollution treatment residues) have been created. Similarly, inadequate and environmentally unsound practices for the disposal or use of solid waste have created greater amounts of air and water pollution and other problems for the environment and for health;

(4) open dumping is particularly harmful to health, contaminates drinking water from underground and surface supplies, and pollutes the air and the land;

(5) the placement of inadequate controls on hazardous waste management will result in substantial risks to human health and the environment;

(6) if hazardous waste management is improperly performed in the first instance, corrective action is likely to be expensive, complex, and time consuming;

(7) certain classes of land disposal facilities are not capable of assuring long-term containment of certain hazardous wastes, and to avoid substantial risk to human health and the environment, reliance on land disposal should be minimized or eliminated, and land disposal, particularly landfill and surface impoundment, should be the least favored method for managing hazardous wastes; and

(8) alternatives to existing methods of land disposal must be developed since many of the cities in the United States will be running out of suitable solid waste disposal sites within five years unless immediate action is taken.

**(c) Materials**

The Congress finds with respect to materials, that—

(1) millions of tons of recoverable material which could be used are needlessly buried each year;

(2) methods are available to separate usable materials from solid waste; and

(3) the recovery and conservation of such materials can reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign resources and reduce the deficit in its balance of payments.

**(d) Energy**

The Congress finds with respect to energy, that—

(1) solid waste represents a potential source of solid fuel, oil, or gas that can be converted into energy;

(2) the need exists to develop alternative energy sources for public and private consumption in order to reduce our dependence on such sources as petroleum products, natural gas, nuclear and hydroelectric generation; and

(3) technology exists to produce usable energy from solid waste.